

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

## BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

## CONRAD AMENDMENT NO. 297

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him, to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; as follows:

On page 2, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 25, and insert the following:

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which—

"(1) a declaration of war is in effect;

"(2) the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security, and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law; or

"(3) the United States suffers from a serious economic recession that causes an imminent and serious threat to the nation's economy and is so declared by a joint resolution adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

## GRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 298

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 2, line 8, after "increased," insert "except for increases in the limit on the debt of the United States held by the public to reflect net redemptions from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund,".

## NUNN AMENDMENTS NOS. 299-300

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NUNN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

## AMENDMENT NO. 299

On page 2, strike lines 18 through 25 and insert the following:

"SECTION 5. The provisions of this article shall not apply to any fiscal year—

"(1) if at any time during that fiscal year the United States is in a state of war declared by the Congress pursuant to section 8 of article I of this Constitution; or

"(2) if, with respect to that fiscal year, the Senate and the House of Representatives agree to a concurrent resolution stating, in substance, that a national economic emergency requires the suspension of the application of this article for that fiscal year.

In exercising its power under paragraph (2) of this section, the Senate and House of Representatives shall take into consideration the extent and rate of industrial activity, unemployment, and inflation, and such other factors as they deem appropriate.

## AMENDMENT NO. 300

On page 3, line 3, after the period insert "The power of any court to order relief pursuant to any case or controversy arising under this article shall not extend to order-

ing any remedies other than a declaratory judgment or such remedies as are specifically authorized in implementing legislation pursuant to this section."

## BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 301

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 8, strike "principal." and insert "principal and those for law enforcement and the reduction and prevention of violent crime."

LEAHY (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 302

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. BUMPERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike "is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which" and inserting "shall be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and submitted to the States for ratification upon the completion by the General Accounting Office of a detailed analysis of the impact of the article on the economy and budget of each State and".

WELLSTONE AMENDMENTS NOS.  
303-305

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

## AMENDMENT NO. 303

At the end of the article add the following:  
"SECTION . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in significant reductions in assistance to students who want an opportunity to attend college."

## AMENDMENT NO. 304

At the end of the article, add the following:  
"SECTION . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in an increase in the number of hungry or homeless children."

## AMENDMENT NO. 305

At the end of the article, add the following:  
"SECTION . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in—

"(a) significant reductions in the quality of, or access to, health care for veterans, or  
"(b) significant reductions in compensation provided to veterans for service-connected illnesses or injuries."

ROCKEFELLER (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 306

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted an amendment

intended to be proposed by them to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

At the end of section 6, add the following:  
"However, no legislation to enforce or implement this Article may impair any payment or other benefit based upon a death or disability incurred in, or aggravated by, service in the Armed Forces if such payment or other benefit was earned under a program established before the ratification of this Article."

## PRYOR AMENDMENT NO. 307

(Ordered to lie on the table)

Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 3, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

"SEC. 8. It is the intent of Congress that each State should, as a part of its ratification process, submit to Congress recommendations for reductions in direct and indirect Federal funds provided to the State and its residents (based on the State's allocation of Federal funds) necessary to balance the State's share of the Federal deficit.

FEINSTEIN (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 308

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. FORD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BUMPERS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification:

## "ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts."

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal. The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund used to provide old age, survivors, and disabilities benefits shall not be counted as receipts or outlays for purposes of this article."

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later."

#### LEVIN AMENDMENTS NOS. 309-311

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LEVIN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, *supra*; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT No. 309

Strike all after "Assembled" and insert the following: "(two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification:

##### ARTICLE —

SECTION 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year, in which the total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security, or if pursuant to the legislation referred to in Section 6 the Congress determines an economic emergency exists, and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts. No court shall have the power to order relief pursuant to any case or controversy arising under this article, except as may be specifically authorized in implementing legislation pursuant to this section.

SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the

United States Government except those for repayment of debt principal. The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund used to provide old age, survivors and disabilities benefits shall not be counted as receipts or outlays for purposes of this article.

SECTION 8. Nothing in this article shall authorize the President to impound funds appropriated by Congress by law, or to impose taxes, duties, or fees.

SECTION 9. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later."

##### AMENDMENT No. 310

On page 2, line 17, after "roll call vote", insert "except that if the whole number of the Senate is equally divided, the Vice President shall have a vote".

On page 2, line 25, after "of each House", insert ", except that if the whole number of the Senate is equally divided, the Vice President shall have a vote, ".

##### AMENDMENT No. 311

On page 2, line 17, after "roll call vote", insert "except that if the whole number of the Senate is equally divided, the Vice President shall have no vote".

On page 2, line 25, after "of each House", insert ", except that if the whole number of the Senate is equally divided, the Vice President shall have no vote, ".

#### DASCHLE AMENDMENTS NOS. 312-313

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DASCHLE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, *supra*; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT No. 312

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification. The article shall be submitted to the States upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution as described in section 9 of the article. The article is as follows:

##### "ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Upon the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget establishing a budget plan to balance the budget as required by this article, and containing the matter required by section 9, total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal. The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund used to provide old age, survivors, and disabilities benefits shall not be counted as receipts or outlays for purposes of this article.

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later.

"SECTION 9. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this article, the Congress shall adopt a concurrent resolution setting forth a budget plan to achieve a balanced budget (that complies with this article) not later than the first fiscal year required by this article as follows:

"(1) a budget for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with that first fiscal year (required by this article) containing—

"(A) aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the deficit or surplus;

"(B) totals of new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category;

"(C) new budget authority and outlays, on an account-by-account basis, for each account with actual outlays or offsetting receipts of at least \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and

"(D) an allocation of Federal revenues among the major sources of such revenues;

"(2) a detailed list and description of changes in Federal law (including laws authorizing appropriations or direct spending and tax laws) required to carry out the plan and the effective date of each such change; and

"(3) reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate instructing them to submit legislative changes to the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as the case may be, to implement the plan set forth in the concurrent resolution.

"(b) The directives required by subsection (a)(3) shall be deemed to be directives within the meaning of section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Upon receiving all legislative submissions from committees under subsection (a)(3), each Committee on the Budget shall combine all such submissions (without substantive revision) into an omnibus reconciliation bill and report that bill to its House. The procedures set forth in section 310 shall govern the consideration of that reconciliation bill in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"(c) The budget plan described in subsection (a) shall be based upon Congressional Budget Office economic and technical assumptions and estimates of the spending and revenue effects of the legislative changes described in subsection (a)(2)."

## AMENDMENT NO. 313

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification. The article shall be submitted to the States upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution as described in section 10 of the article. The article is as follows:

## "ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Upon the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget establishing a budget plan to balance the budget as required by this article, and containing the matter required by section 10, total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, which becomes law, or if pursuant to the legislation referred to in Section 6 the Congress determines an economic emergency exists, and is so declared by a joint resolution adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts. No court shall have the power to order relief pursuant to any case or controversy arising under this article, except as may be specifically authorized in implementing legislation pursuant to this section.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal and those dedicated to a capital budget.

"The capital budget shall include only major public physical capital investments. For each fiscal year, the capital budget shall not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the total outlays for that year which amount shall not be counted for purposes of section 2. Three-fifths of each House may provide by law for a capital budget in excess of 10 percent for a fiscal year.

"The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund used to provide old age, survivors, and disabilities benefits shall not be counted as receipts or outlays for purposes of this article.

"SECTION 8. Nothing in this article shall authorize the President to impound funds ap-

propriated by Congress by law, or to impose taxes, duties, or fees.

"SECTION 9. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later.

"SECTION 10. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this article, the Congress shall adopt a concurrent resolution setting forth a budget plan to achieve a balanced budget (that complies with this article) not later than the first fiscal year required by this article as follows:

"(1) a budget for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with that first fiscal year (required by this article) containing—

"(A) aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the deficit or surplus;

"(B) totals of new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category;

"(C) new budget authority and outlays, on an account-by-account basis, for each account with actual outlays or offsetting receipts of at least \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and

"(D) an allocation of Federal revenues among the major sources of such revenues;

"(2) a detailed list and description of changes in Federal law (including laws authorizing appropriations or direct spending and tax laws) required to carry out the plan and the effective date of each such change; and

"(3) reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate instructing them to submit legislative changes to the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as the case may be, to implement the plan set forth in the concurrent resolution.

"(b) The directives required by subsection (a)(3) shall be deemed to be directives within the meaning of section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Upon receiving all legislative submissions from committees under subsection (a)(3), each Committee on the Budget shall combine all such submissions (without substantive revision) into an omnibus reconciliation bill and report that bill to its House. The procedures set forth in section 310 shall govern the consideration of that reconciliation bill in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"(c) The budget plan described in subsection (a) shall be based upon Congressional Budget Office economic and technical assumptions and estimates of the spending and revenue effects of the legislative changes described in subsection (a)(2)."

## KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 314

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, *supra*; as follows:

On page 2, beginning on line 3, strike "year, unless" and all that follows through line 11 on page 3, and insert the following: "year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year, in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year

in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 5. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year during which the United States experiences serious economic distress or a natural or manmade disaster the injurious effects of which are likely to be exacerbated by adherence to this article, and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal.

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later."

## HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 315

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, *supra*; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification:

## "ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"SECTION 7. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal and those dedicated to a capital budget. The capital budget shall include only major public physical capital investments. For each fiscal year, outlays dedicated to the capital budget shall not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the total outlays for that year, which amount shall not be counted for purposes of section 2. Three-fifths of each House may provide by law for capital budget outlays in excess of 10 percent for a fiscal year.

"Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing and the disposition of major public physical capital assets.

"SECTION 8. The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund used to provide old age, survivors, and disabilities benefits shall not be counted as receipts or outlays for purposes of this article.

"SECTION 9. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later."

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, in closed session, to vote on the nominations of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, to conduct a hearing on the Federal Reserve's first monetary policy report for 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing on S. 219, the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Ryan White Care Act reauthorization, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 22, 1995 at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select

Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 22, 1995 at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on Intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT AND THE COURTS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during a session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in Senate Dirksen room 226, on S. 343, the Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995 and regulatory relief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THROWING SAND IN SOCIETY'S MACHINERY

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Jim Wright served as Speaker of the House of Representatives and, prior to that, majority leader of the House.

I had the privilege of working with him on a number of things and found him to be a genuine leader, not just someone who holds the title of leader.

Not long ago, I read a reference about a column that he had done for the Fort Worth Star Telegram on the subject of civility.

I wrote to him and asked for a copy of a column, and it is the kind of enlightened common sense that you would expect from Jim Wright.

The first paragraph of his column sums up our situation beautifully:

Civility. The word is little used these days, the quality it describes too little practiced. It is a necessary lubricating oil for the machinery of a free society. In its absence, the gears of democracy grind in noisy dissonance to a screeching halt.

I ask that the entire Jim Wright column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Oct. 23, 1994]

##### THROWING SAND IN SOCIETY'S MACHINERY

Civility. The word is little used these days, the quality it describes too little practiced. It is the necessary lubricating oil for the machinery of a free society. In its absence, the gears of democracy grind in noisy dissonance to a screeching halt.

Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary defines civility as the state of being civilized. Its marks, the dictionary notes, are politeness, consideration, courtesy. The modern term grew from a Latin word, *civilitas*. In its original form, it signified "the art of government."

The preservation of liberties—free speech, free press, free religious expression—has always exacted a price. Part of that price is civility, respect for the institutions of our government and fellow citizens with whom we disagree. Deprived of its oxygen, the lungs of a democratic society would ultimately collapse.

Too much of what passes for debate in this election year, protected by the liberties to

which we pay homage, pollutes the public dialogue as noxiously as carbon monoxide contaminates a living environment.

The hallmark of a civilized human order is the ability to disagree without being disagreeable. We seem to be losing this. Instead of reasoned disputation, we hear increasingly hateful and unreasoning allegations brandished like weapons designed to inflict injury and mortal hurt.

The mail last week brought astonished recipients a fund-raising appeal so rotten and rancid with hate as to offend the very garbage cans into which it should be forthrightly consigned.

On an official-looking letterhead with a Washington address, the plea for contributions begins with the following outrageous claim: "I have in my possession compelling evidence that proves beyond all shadow of a doubt that White House aid [sic] Vincent Foster was murdered \* \* \* vital clues that lead right to the Oval Office."

Begging for money to spew out more such bile, the writer promises to prosecute a case of impeachment against President Clinton, presumably for the murder of his lifelong friend.

Really, this is beyond the pale. No president of the United States should have to contend with such inflammatory and unfounded libel. It is not enough that special counsel Robert B. Fiske, a Republican and no friend of Clinton's looked carefully into this bizarre allegation concerning poor Foster's suicide and reported it to be just that.

Tasting blood and heedless of the proven emptiness of their brazen claim or the hurt it inflicts upon loved ones and friends of the late presidential aide, professional purveyors of venom continue their calculated campaign of calumny against the president.

Hate-Clinton solicitation letters have become a cottage industry. For some the good is political power. For others it's just a way to fill greedy coffers with contributions bilked from innocent, well-meaning Americans gullibly alarmed by the strident claims of right-wing media personalities such as Rush Limbaugh and the Rev. Jerry Falwell.

Preachments of hate, prejudgments of guilt and eagerness to repeat the vilest slanders are not new to American society. But they do seem to have reached preposterous proportions in this election year.

Twenty-six years ago, Lyndon B. Johnson deplored the incivility of some anti-war demonstrators who shouted slogans to drown out opposition. "They are chiefly united in the certainty with which they advance their views," he said, "and in the vehemence with which they mock the views of others."

Thomas Jefferson 160 years earlier compared political extremists to "patients of Bedlam, needing medical more than moral counsel." He despaired of "any attempt to set one of these zealots to right, either in fact or principle."

Presently, things are going better. American policy is working. In Haiti and Iraq our will prevails without war. North Korea, after 40 years of implacable hostility, agrees to remove its nuclear threat. World tensions abate. Israel and Jordan proclaim a historic peace. At home the economy grows, unemployment falls, prices are stable. We should rejoice, but we don't.

Pollsters report a sour mood, agitated to anger by apostles of discontent. Seldom have political partisans so boldly boasted of obstruction, so viciously attacked colleagues and their own institutions. What's missing is civility.